

## U.N. team to study Med-Dead canal

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of United Nations experts arrived in Amman Monday to study the dangers, and damage incurred by Jordan resulting from the opening of the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal by Israel. The team was formed by a U.N. General Assembly resolution on Dec. 16, 1981. The resolution condemned the Israeli plan and called on the United Nations secretary-general to present a technical report on the dangers and damage resulting from opening the canal. The report will then be submitted to the Security Council for discussion at the end of June. The team will stay in Jordan for four days. During its stay, it will meet several high-ranking officials and visit several economic installations and agricultural enterprises in the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Hassan warns against Israeli policies

NEW YORK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has warned against Israel's aggressive policies and said, "We are now much further than any other time since 1967 from reaching a peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East dispute." Prince Hassan, addressing the Common Wealth Club in San Francisco, said that Israel's constant policy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people poses danger to the Middle East area. Prince Hassan explained the principles upon which a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, notably Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the regaining of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination on their national soil. "The United States should shoulder its responsibilities towards achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East," Prince Hassan said.

Volume 7, Number 1970

AMMAN, TUESDAY MAY 25, 1982 — SHABAN 2, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Zia, Arafat discuss Mideast, Gulf war

ISLAMABAD (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat discussed the Middle East situation in formal talks here Monday with Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, official sources said. The sources said the two leaders also discussed the Iran-Iraq war but gave no details of the talks which were spread over more than three hours. Both Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat are on a nine-member Islamic peace committee on the Gulf war. The committee is scheduled to meet in Jeddah on June 5. Gen. Zia and Mr. Arafat first held an exclusive meeting for an hour in the morning after which they were joined by their aides. Mr. Arafat arrived here Sunday for a 24-hour visit, his first to Pakistan since Gen. Zia seized power in July 1977.

## Sheikh Issa in Oman

MUSCAT (R) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, arrived Monday on a three-day state visit to the Sultanate of Oman. Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id welcomed the emir, who is accompanied by his ministers of foreign affairs, the interior and information. It is Sheikh Issa's first visit to Oman. The two countries are partners with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf Cooperation Council, which was formed a year ago. A Bahraini magazine, Al Mowafiq, said the trip was part of Bahrain's diplomatic efforts aimed at laying the basis for Gulf solidarity capable of facing threats to the region.

## Goukouni leaves Libya after talks

BEIRUT (R) — The President of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, left Libya Monday after talks with the general commander of the Libyan armed forces. The official Libyan news agency JANA gave no details of the one-day official visit but quoted the president as saying he political and military situation in Chad was grave. Until late last year, Libya had troops stationed in Chad to support President Goukouni in a long-running civil war against the forces of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre. Libyan intervention in the vast African country was widely criticised and President Goukouni asked for Libyan troops to be withdrawn in November last year. A pan-African peacekeeping force replaced them but it appears to have made little headway in restoring order to the country, which has been torn by civil war for more than 15 years.

## Qasem receives Japanese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office on Monday the new Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Kaichi Kachibana, who presented a copy of his credentials. The new ambassador will succeed to this post the present Japanese ambassador in Amman, Fumiya Okada.

## Chinese ship fined for pollution

AMMAN (Petra) — The Chinese vessel Chiang, anchored in Aqaba Port, was fined JD 5,000 for polluting the Aqaba Port by dumping oil and refuse in the sea. The captain of the ship was referred to the court for offering a bribe to a Jordanian employee.

## Eyren calls for Islamic unity

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkey's military leader Gen. Kenan Evren called for Islamic solidarity as he opened a meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) here Monday. "The future of our countries will be dependent on our ability to create a joint will for economic development based on a desire to join our financial, technical and human resources," he told IDB governors' sixth annual meeting.

## NCC resumes debate on Income Tax law

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) resumed in its session Monday under Speaker Suleiman Arar discussion of the Income Tax draft law for 1982. Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet members attended.

During the session, the NCC discussed in detail two articles of the draft law related to tax exemptions and the income subject to taxation. At the beginning of the session, the NCC referred to its Financial and Administrative Committee the laws on the ratification of the loan agreement between Jordan and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development to finance the white cement project and of the agreement concluded between Jordan and the fund guaranteeing the finances of the white cement project.

The NCC also heard the government's reply on the proposal submitted by NCC member Salem Ibn Najid on the distribution of economic projects in the southern part of the country. The reply said the areas of Al Qweirah, Al Disi and Wadi Arabah (in the southern region) have already had several development projects carried out in the area.

Later on Monday Speaker Arar left Amman for the Soviet Union at the head of a Jordanian delegation for a 10-day official visit and to attend the popular festivals which will be organised there on the occasion of the Arab-Soviet Friendship Week.

Mr. Arar said he will convey the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein to the Soviet leaders, and will meet several high-ranking Soviet officials to discuss ways to develop and strengthen relations between the two countries.

## Argentines renew air raids on British force

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Argentina renewed its air strikes Monday against the task force guarding Britain's beachhead on the war-torn Falkland Islands.

The Defence Ministry in London said first reports indicated that some ships were hit but that seven Argentine air force planes were downed.

Britain's fleet came under air attack for the third day since troops of the task force established a beachhead on Friday at San Carlos Bay on the west coast of East Falkland.

In Buenos Aires, a military spokesman was quoted by the independent news agency Noticias Argentinas as saying Argentine forces were in control of the area around Port San Carlos, shelling British positions and preventing any advance inland.

Military sources in London said the crew of the British frigate Antelope abandoned ship on Monday after the vessel was set ablaze by Argentine planes on Sunday.

Another frigate, the Ardent, was sunk on Friday with the loss of 22 lives.

As fighting raged anew over the South Atlantic islands seized by Argentine troops on April 2, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected a ceasefire appeal by the Pope.

And Defence Secretary John Nott told parliament: "The days of the occupying Argentine garrison are numbered."

A defence spokesman, announcing the latest action, said: "First reports indicate that some damage may have been sustained by ships in San Carlos water but we have no details at present."

"First reports also indicate that a further seven Argentine aircraft were shot down and that a further one was seen departing from the area trailing smoke."

British correspondent Brian Hanrahan, reporting from the battle fleet, said the Argentine air force was "apparently willing to take heavy losses to get at the task force."

According to Mr. Nott's ministry, Argentina's losses in Monday's action have taken the total number of combat planes brought down by the task force to 30 in the three days of air battles.

Government officials in London say the British force is under orders to move as quickly as possible on the main Argentine garrison around Port Stanley, the Falklands capital.

But Argentine military sources quoted by the newspaper Clarin said a counter-offensive launched against the British beachhead on Sunday was nearing its final stage.

They said Argentine troops were slowly closing in on a surrounded British force.

At the United Nations, Ireland circulated a proposed Security Council resolution calling for a brief truce and a mandate for fresh peace efforts by the U.N. secretary-general.

In her response to the truce appeal by Pope John Paul, who is

due to start a visit to Britain on Friday, Mrs. Thatcher said:

"A ceasefire has to be accompanied by withdrawal of Argentine troops. To do otherwise would leave the aggressor in occupation and in possession of the rewards of military adventure."

In Buenos Aires, Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli told a radio interviewer he had no information on the question of possible Soviet military supplies for Argentina in the Falklands clash.

But he added, "there is not only the risk of the conflict worsening but also that it could become internationalised."

In Johannesburg, government officials declined to confirm or deny a newspaper report that South Africa was supplying Argentina with Israeli-designed ship-to-ship missiles and spare parts for Mirage jets to be used against British forces.

Another newspaper report, this time in Washington, was denied

by White House officials. The Washington Post had said that President Reagan might cancel a visit to London next month because of the Falklands conflict.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha declined to comment on press reports that the country was supplying missiles and other armaments to Argentina.

He said in a statement that South Africa had consistently refused to comment on reports of any arms transactions.

"South Africa's interests demand that this principle should not be violated. The government accordingly does not confirm or deny the existence of any contractual obligations with any specific country," he said.

EEC extends sanctions on Buenos Aires, page 5

Britain's troubles: Pretoria's arms sales to Argentina, page 8

## IDB lends \$20 million to Jordan

ISTANBUL (Agencies) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) Sunday granted a \$20 million loan to Jordan to finance its purchase of crude oil.

The loan agreement was signed by IDB President Ahmad Mohammad Ali, and Jordanian Minister of Finance and Customs Salim Al Masa'adeh.

Both Mr. Ali and Mr. Masa'adeh are here to attend a meeting of the governors of the Islamic Central Bank, organised by the organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The IDB has given, since its establishment in 1975, loans amounting to \$2,442,310,000, including \$660,260,000 to finance foreign trade of the member states.

The Jeddah-based bank was established by 22 states to boost cooperation among Islamic countries with the aim of encouraging their development. The bank's capital is \$3.2 billion and a major share of the capital is invested by Saudi Arabia, Libya, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

Mr. Ali said in April that the bank had financed 137 projects worth some \$780 million and signed 123 trade financing deals worth \$1.7 billion.

In an interview published here Monday, he said that in future the bank, which has authorised capital of about \$2.4 billion, would emphasise agricultural development.

## Begin asks Reagan not to sell arms to Jordan

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has appealed to President Ronald Reagan not to supply Jordan with sophisticated weapons which he said would be used against Israel.

Addressing a meeting of American Jewish communal leaders, Mr. Begin said he believed Mr. Reagan "when he says he will preserve the military edge of Israel over the Arab countries."

"But when his officials advocate the supply of the most sophisticated weapons to our enemies, like Jordan, I must appeal to him to stop the move," he said.

The prime minister said the arms "will only be used against us and this we cannot accept."

Earlier, he accused U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger of paying lip service to Israel's security while endangering it by proposing the sale of modern weapons to Jordan.

Senators' opposition

Meanwhile in Washington, some 44 U.S. senators have already signed a draft resolution opposing U.S. arms sales to Jordan so long as that country "continues to oppose the Camp David peace process and purchases arms from the Soviet Union."

The resolution, whose chief sponsor is Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, is expected to be officially introduced in the Senate later next week, assuming a majority of 51 senators have co-sponsored it by then.

Recent press reports have said that the Reagan administration was planning a major new aircraft and missile sale to Jordan, probably after the November congressional elections.

"The U.S. should focus its efforts on bringing Jordan into direct peace negotiations with Israel," the resolution states.

"The U.S. should ensure that Israel retains its qualitative military edge over any combination of Mideast confrontation states."

It warns that arms sales to Jordan would "jeopardise Israel's security and peace in the region."

## EEC offers to mediate in Gulf war

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The European Economic Community (EEC) Monday offered to mediate in efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq.

A statement issued at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers here said the 10 member states of the community were ready to participate in any peace search if the two warring countries asked them.

They called for an end to hostilities and a settlement based on respect of the two countries' sovereignty, their full territorial rights and their political and cultural identity.

The statement said the recent increase in fighting in the war had provoked grave concern in the community. A settlement was more urgent than ever to ensure the economic development of the two countries.

Iran has launched a major offensive in the 20-month-old war and on Monday claimed it had recaptured the strategic port of Al Mohammarah (Khorramshahr).

A statement from the Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi troops in the city were still fighting fierce battles against Iranian forces.

INA, in a summary of a high command military communique, said fighting was continuing "up until the time this communique is being broadcast" and one unit of Iraqi troops was advancing against the Iranians.

Al Mohammarah is Iran's second largest port and commands Iraqi access to the Gulf. Iran claimed its forces reached the Shatt Al Arab estuary that divides the two countries in the first stage of the offensive on Sunday.

Iraq welcomes Egypt's help

Iraq has also called on Arabs to commit troops against Iran.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassa, published in Kuwait and Baghdad on Monday, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was quoted as saying: "If the Egyptian army comes to Baghdad, we shall say 'welcome' and open all doors."

Iraq and most other Arab states severed relations with Cairo after its 1979 treaty with Israel.

But Egyptian military supplies to Iraq have been stepped up in recent weeks, according to Defence Ministry sources in Cairo. However, Cairo analysts

said Egypt was unlikely to send troops because its policy since the 1970s has been that Egyptian forces fight only on their territory.

Mr. Hussein condemned the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as a bad leader and praised Mr. Mubarak's prompt response to an Iraqi delegation's request for military aid.

The Iraqi president said he had sent envoys to President Mubarak, who had immediately granted all Iraq's requests and taken payment, apologising for this in view of Egypt's financial situation.

He described the Egyptian leader as "more honourable than some presidents who speak boastfully about Afabism."

President Hussein, who hosted an Arab summit in 1978, which decided to ostracise Egypt for signing the treaty with Israel, also said that Mr. Mubarak should be encouraged to rejoin the Arab camp.

Al Siyassa said Mr. Hussein pledged: "For every single step President Mubarak takes towards the Arabs we shall take two steps, and true Arabs should do likewise."

## Israel renews threat to Palestinians

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)

— Israel on Monday told special U.S. envoy Morris Draper that renewed Palestinian commando attacks would lead to Israeli reaction.

Israeli officials said the renewed warning was delivered by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a 90-minute discussion with Mr. Draper, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state, who is on a Middle East tour apparently aimed at shoring up the fragile Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire in southern

Lebanon. "Mr. Shamir told the envoy that if the Palestinian terrorists perpetrate more attacks anywhere and from anywhere against Israel, it will not sit idle and will be compelled to react," one official said.

Foreign press reports earlier this month said Israel was on the verge of launching a massive invasion of Lebanon after Palestinians fired rockets at northern Israel in retaliation against Israeli air raids on refugee camps.

Mr. Draper arrived here Sun-

day after visiting Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. Officials declined to say where he planned to go next.

As the meeting took place, bomb disposal experts defused an explosive device found in Beit Shemesh, near Jerusalem.

Police described it as a medium-size bomb and said it was hidden inside a clock left in the town's shopping centre. It was the fourth time this month bombs have been planted in the Jerusalem area without exploding.

## Unknown Nasserite group claims responsibility

## Beirut French embassy bomb kills 11

BEIRUT (R) — Eleven people were killed and 20 injured Monday when a car bomb exploded just inside the French embassy compound in Beirut, an embassy spokesman said.

The blast was the latest in a series of attacks that have hit French officials and property in Beirut.

The car belonged to a French woman employee of the embassy and it exploded as she was driving through the compound gate, the spokesman said.

He said the woman was killed and that the other dead included a French paratrooper guarding the embassy, three Lebanese employees of the mission and several people who had probably been queuing for visas.

A previously unknown organisation calling itself the "Free Nasserite Revolutionaries" claimed responsibility for the

explosion in a telephone call in Beirut.

Nasserites are followers of the socialist policies of the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and several of Lebanon's many leftist parties and militias describe themselves as Nasserite.

The caller said the bomb was the "appropriate response" to a statement by the "Organisation for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners" three days ago.

The organisation had claimed responsibility for a bomb blast which killed 16 people near the headquarters of the Murabitoun, one of Beirut's most powerful Nasserite militias, saying it would "not allow French interests in Lebanon to be touched."

In Paris, a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said France would keep the Beirut embassy open despite the attacks. The spokesman said Ambas-

sador Paul Marc-Henry, recalled for consultations in Paris a week ago, was due to return to Beirut later Monday.

Mr. Marc-Henry's predecessor, Louis Delamare, was assassinated last September in the first of the anti-French attacks.

Last month an embassy employee and his wife were murdered at their home.

The red-roofed embassy building is set back 50 or more metres in the large, wooded compound in central Beirut and appeared to have suffered little damage in Monday's explosion.

But the blast reduced two cars in the street outside to blackened hulks and shattered the facade of a big block of offices and shops.

Fire engines and ambulances quickly jammed the street, which was strewn with broken glass and pieces of masonry. Blood spattered the pavement.

## Yuri Andropov set on stage as eventual successor to Brezhnev

## KGB chief named central committee secretary

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet security chief Yuri Andropov, 67, was Monday named a secretary of the ruling Communist Party central committee, informed Soviet sources said.

The sources said the appointment was approved at a plenary meeting of the central committee here and would be officially announced later.

Mr. Andropov, a 67-year-old full member of the ruling politburo, has headed the committee for state security (KGB) since 1967.

His switch back to the party secretariat, where he served in the 1960s, is likely to leave him well placed for the eventual succession to Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, accord-

ing to Western analysts. Mr. Suslov, who was 79, was effectively number two in the party secretariat to Mr. Brezhnev, and was the Kremlin's top ideologist with a big role in foreign affairs.

Chernenko stands to lose

Most Western analysts in Moscow believe that since his death, effective control over ideology has been wielded by a close associate of Mr. Brezhnev, Konstantin Chernenko.

Mr. Chernenko, for many years Mr. Brezhnev's chief of staff and right-hand man, is a relative newcomer to the politburo. But his closeness to the party leader has led to speculation that he may one day become Mr. Brezhnev's suc-

cessor. Mr. Chernenko, 70, would appear to be the main loser in Mr. Andropov's promotion, western analysts said.

Mr. Andropov, a tall man with thick pebble glasses, is one of the most experienced members of the politburo in foreign affairs.

He has always been regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Brezhnev, 75, but his leadership of the KGB has been seen as a handicap by Western Kremlinologists.

The Soviet sources said the appointment to the secretariat meant Mr. Andropov would probably relinquish his KGB chairmanship in the near future.

The switch—one of the most significant in recent years in the

Kremlin leadership—may mean that Mr. Andropov will take over some or all of the functions of the late Mikhail Suslov.

Mr. Andropov, whose career before becoming boss of the KGB was that of a party official, was ambassador in Budapest when Soviet troops crushed an anti-Communist uprising in 1956.

Recalled to Moscow in 1957, he became the head of a key central committee department overseeing relations with other ruling Communist parties.

This job meant he was closely involved in the early years of the Sino-Soviet split and in dealings with Eastern Europe. He was promoted to the rank of party secretary in 1962, with the same field of responsibility.

## OAU urged to settle SADR row

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has appealed to member states to end what he called their fratricidal strife, an apparent reference to a row over the admission of the Polisario Front.

Edem Kodjo, who took the controversial decision to admit the "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR) which the front has proclaimed, said on the eve of the OAU's 19th anniversary that quarrels would only weaken the pan-African body.

He urged member states "to realise that African unity goes beyond our internal quarrels and our inevitable divergences and contradictions, which are inherent in all human societies."

His statement, released by OAU headquarters here, said that Africa's "fratricidal strife and conflicts can only weaken it."

## Algiers meeting debates Arab relations with Egypt, Zaire

ALGIER (R) — Four Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Monday discussed ways of maintaining Egypt's isolation in the Arab World and how to react to Zaire's decision to restore diplomatic links with Israel.

The ministerial meeting of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, made up of the PLO, Syria, Algeria, Libya and South Yemen, was called earlier this month after Syrian President Hafez Al Assad visited Algeria and Libya.

The front, set up after the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem in 1977, discussed ways of countering current attempts at a rapprochement between Egypt and other Arab states, conference sources said.

Also high on the agenda of the Algiers meeting was Zaire's decision earlier this month to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, conference sources said.

The head of the PLO's Political Department, Farouk Kaddoumi, told Reuters that the front had discussed and condemned Zaire's decision.

Asked whether the front had considered severing relations with the Kinshasa government he said: "This was one of the subjects under discussion."

Support for Iran

The Algiers meeting also pledged support for Iran in its war with Iraq.

The meeting decided that Iran "was a friendly revolution," Libyan Foreign Relations Secretary Abdul-Ati Obeidi told Reuters.

He said the five members of the front agreed to strengthen their relations with Iran.



## MIDDLE EAST

# The Arab Nation needs energy

Following is an article highlighting discussions of and papers presented to, the second Arab energy conference which was held in Doha, Qatar in March. The article is reprinted from the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Bulletin.

IN HIS inaugural address to the opening ceremony of the second Arab energy conference, the emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, welcomed the participating delegations, and the conference as a glowing example of joint Arab cooperation towards the progress of the Arab Nation. He touched on the significance of energy as a tool for development and urged cooperation from the industrial countries in the transfer of technology to developing countries in return for energy supplies, marking the dangers of the maldistribution of wealth in a world where the industrial countries, with only 15 per cent of the world's population, accounted for 65 per cent of world GNP in 1980. He noted that the aid extended to the Third World by the Arab oil producing countries amounted to six times the amount given by the industrial countries as a percentage of national incomes, and that it was time for the industrial nations "to help create a new, equitable world economic order". Secretary-General of the Arab League Chadi Kibbi followed his opening address with an attack on

of energy if the Arab World is to catch up with the industrial nations. This would be part of the move toward rationalised energy consumption and conservation as the process of development caused a great increase in consumption. He stated that the oil exporting countries looked forward to stability in the world oil market, but to achieve this stability, he said, would require a long term policy aimed at preserving the purchasing power represented by the real cost of a barrel of oil and also the avoidance of sharp fluctuations in demand for oil, which have an adverse impact on the development plans of producer states on the one hand and on the stability of the world economy and growth rate on the other. He called on the industrial world to cooperate with the oil producing and developing countries in energy and other fields. Following the opening session, Dr. Manaf Ibn Sa'ad Al Oteiba delivered an address in his capacity as chairman of the first Arab energy conference in which he formally transferred the chairmanship to Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin

that is of integrating Arab energy activity within an existing organisation. Dr. Imady, head of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, recommended OAPEC as the organisation best qualified to play this role.

In closing, it was urged that the Arab countries that had yet to form national energy committees should consider their establishment as a pressing priority.

## Manpower, training

Two papers were presented:— 1) "Human Resources and Manpower, Research and Training for Future Energy Needs in the Arab World" presented jointly by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) and the OAPEC sponsored, Arab Petroleum Training Institute (APTI); and 2) "Capital, Manpower and Training Requirements for Selected Projects on Non-Oil Sources of Energy" presented by Dr. Aman Khan (president) and Mr. Ahmad Al-Difrawi (manager, Solar Applications) of the Gas Development Corporation Inc. (GDC), U.S.

The first paper dealt primarily with the nature and scope of Arab human resources as seen by the ALO, and secondly with the manpower needed for energy during the next 20 years as seen by APTI. The paper explored the main features of manpower in the Arab World: growth rates, the limited productive participation of women and an otherwise generally low productivity, the unbalanced distribution of manpower between the various economic sectors and finally the inadequacy of training and educational systems. The problems of the Arab brain drain and the migration of Arab manpower to developed countries were discussed, as were internal migration patterns and foreign migration, specifically from South East Asia to the Arab World.

The second paper, presented by the GDC gave a case study of non-oil resources in the U.S., concluding that oil and gas would remain the main energy sources for the next decade due to higher investment ratios for alternative energy technologies than those for conventional hydrocarbons on an oil equivalent basis.

In the subsequent discussions, it was said that the major problem did not lie in the availability of the large numbers of Arab university graduates, but in their deployment towards ensuring the optimal exploitation of the Arab labour force. A suggestion for the establishment of a high level pan-Arab centre for the compilation of the necessary information on energy and the establishment of a training institute were made. It was generally agreed that manpower development and deployment was a crucial issue in the Arab World.

## Investment requirements

Three papers were presented: the first was on "The Role of Energy in Arab Development and Economic Integration" by Mr. H. Bousaffara (energy expert, League of Arab States). This paper analysed the gravity of the energy situation at Arab and international levels, and exposed the critical time factor in the realisation of development and Arab economic integration through the optimal utilisation of Arab energy resources as fuel for energy needs, feedstock for petrochemical industries and a source of financial revenues to finance economic investments, explore new petroleum reserves, increase oil recovery and develop alternative energy sources.

The second paper was "Capital Investment Requirements in the Petroleum Sector of the Arab World, 1981-2000" by Mr. Abdul Aziz Mirghani (senior Projects Executive, APICORP). A rough estimate of the capital investment requirements of Arab countries for the development of their petroleum sector within the next two decades (that is till the end of this century) was given as an impressive \$394 billion to maintain an average production of 22 mbd: that is exploration (\$144b); enhanced oil recovery (EOR) (\$111b); refining (\$159b); natural gas (\$80b).

Dr. Chalabi, deputy secretary-general of OPEC, told the conference that OPEC oil revenues had not succeeded in eliminating the dependence of OPEC states on industrial countries, but in certain cases, had increased it. In his paper "Oil and Economic Integration", Dr. Chalabi explored the impact of Arab oil on integrated development in the Arab World, maintaining that Arab economies were more diversified in the 1950s

than they are today.

In a commentary following the presentations, Mr. Abdul Latif Al Hamad, Kuwait's minister of finance and planning, said that oil revenues should be directed towards the development of other sectors besides the energy sector, for overall and integrated development. He marked the events of 1973 as a factor in strengthening the ties between Arab economies.

In a following statement, Dr. Ibrahim Shihata, director general of the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID), said that "the age of cheap money is over" but that concessional assistance to developing countries must continue through a joint international effort to generate development funds. This marked a major point in view of the disproportionate Arab aid figures, as compared to the percentage of aid given by the developed countries.

## Energy sources

Though the Arab countries hold less than 9 per cent of the world's conventional energy resources, they supply 16 per cent of its energy needs and 33 per cent of its petroleum requirements, as outlined in a paper on "Prospects of Oil and Gas Exploration in the Arab Countries" presented by Mr. Abdul Latif Zarrug (director of Exploration and Production Department, OAPEC). He went on to say that despite the Arab countries being the richest petroleum region in the world, exploration in these countries remains the weakest and will have to be vastly intensified in order to maintain the traditional supply of energy—petroleum—at present levels. The establishment of a joint Arab exploration company and an Arab centre for research in petroleum exploration to enhance these exploration efforts in Arab countries was highly recommended.

Speaking on the role of gas, Mr.

**"The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology benefiting from the Indian and Pakistan experience."**

Tayeb Ounada (senior petrochemical engineer, OAPEC) in his paper on "Arab Natural Gas and its Role in Meeting Energy Needs", remarked that natural gas had not taken its proper place as a clean energy source and as feedstock for the petrochemical industries due to the distance between gas sources and the major markets, requiring massive investments for liquefaction and transport as opposed to the former abundance of cheap crude oil. With new developments in gas liquefaction, transport and storage in the early sixties together with the rise in crude oil prices since 1973, natural gas assumed a more important role as an energy source, among other sources such as crude oil, coal, nuclear energy, etc.

In his paper on LPG prices, Yousef Al Youssefi, deputy director general of Sonatrach, traced the evolution of gas pricing over the past two decades culminating in 1979 with a complete review of gas pricing, moving toward a direct link between oil and gas prices.

## Jordanian papers

"Electrical Energy in the Arab World" by Dr. Hisham Khatib (director general) and Mr. Rashad Abu Ras (Head of Energy Section) of the Jordan Electricity Authority, characterised the electrical energy sector in the Arab World by a very rapid growth rate, (15 per cent per annum) reaching 70 per cent during the seventies, almost treble the average world growth rates. Such growth is expected to continue throughout the eighties, as Arab consumption per capita is still low by average world standards. There are also very large discrepancies between consumption in the Arab oil producing countries, with one of the highest consumption figures in the world, and consumption in the non-oil producing countries, with one of the lowest. To date, Arab electricity consumption depends heavily on firing crude and heavy fuel and gas. Hydro-electricity presently constitutes 16 per cent of electricity production, but this percentage will drop in the future due to limited Arab hydro-potential. Arab electrical grids interconnection is still very limited, evidencing the urgent need for pragmatic measures to develop interconnecting pan-

Arab grids, operating on extra-high voltage, one connecting the eastern Arab countries, the other the Arab west in North Africa. There is also a growing need for common Arab standards, regulation and unification of voltages. This project has been one of the major concerns of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for some years.

The Arab electricity sector, like other, suffers from the lack of skilled technicians and managerial skills, and from the lack of capital in non-oil producing countries with high electricity tariffs which pose a heavy economic and social burden. In oil producing countries, electricity tariffs are low, causing wastage of energy and natural resources. Electrical energy demand is expected to continue to grow, to reach five times the 1980 demand figures by 2000, requiring a capital investment of \$150 billion (in 1980 prices).

A working group on the "Co-generation of Electricity and Water Desalination" met during the session on energy sources to review the progress of projects in this field. The formation of an Arab association for the producers and distributors of electric energy was called for to strengthen joint efforts in promoting the efficiency of this vital sector.

## Coal industry

Mr. Ahmed Al Olwi Mohammedi (secretary-general) and Mr. Mohammed Banani (head of technical studies and development section) of the Arab Organisation for Mineral Resources, in their paper on "Solid Energy Resources in the Arab World: Coal and Oil Shale" remarked that the Arab World was utilising only one coal mine, in Morocco, while there are known coal deposits in Algeria and Egypt as well as Morocco. The possibility of other coal and oil shale reserves was explored, ending with a recommendation for the develop-

ment of Arab funds in joint projects for the development of such resources, rather than in financial aid.

In another paper on "Conservation Regulation for Petroleum Resources" by Mr. A. Zarrug and Mr. Yas Al Janabi of the OAPEC Exploration and Production Department, it was pointed out that conservation regulations are of crucial significance for the Arab petroleum producing countries, heavily dependent on their petroleum wealth for securing their financial and developmental requirements.

Mr. Ali Kettani, director general of the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development of Saudi Arabia, in his paper on the new perspectives on solar energy in the Arab World (that is since the 1979 first Arab energy conference), advised Arab governments to assess the amount of solar energy falling on their territories and to set up a grid station in each country for its exploitation. It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves. Mr. Kettani affirmed that the major R & D on solar technology was taking place in the industrial countries, and that it was vital to keep abreast of developments in view of the viability of the applications of solar energy in Arab countries for water desalination, heat and electricity generation etc. A pan-Arab solar R & D programme was recommended.

Further support for alternative energy came from the ECWA paper based on studies of solar, wind, biomass and geothermal energy, initially presented to the U.N. conference on new and renewable sources of energy, held in Nairobi, Kenya, August 10-12, 1981. The paper, entitled "New and Renewable Energy in the Arab World" strongly recommended the adoption of an Arab regional strategy for the development of new and renewable sources of energy.

In his discussion of "Renewable Sources of Energy in Morocco," Abdul Haq Fakihani, director general of the centre for the Development of Renewable Energy stated that Morocco is prepared to expand the sphere of activities of its national centre, to become a pan-Arab body, extend-

ing services to all Arab countries.

## Nuclear energy

Several papers were presented on nuclear energy and its applications in the Arab World and the developing Third World countries in general. An analysis by Adnan Shihab Eldin (director general) and Yousef Rashid, adviser, of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research (KISR), clearly indicated the economic competitiveness of nuclear power plants in Arab countries, which, considering all forms of energy, could be regarded as among the poorest. While Arab countries consumed only 20 per cent of their energy resources and exported the rest, the life expectancy of their present energy reserves varied from 47 to 76 years only, compared to 176 years for North America, 110 to 200 years for China, 239 years for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and 75 years for Western Europe and Japan.

The difficulties that the developing countries, both exporters and importers of oil, will face as the supply of conventional energy sources is depleted, was further stressed by Mr. Munir Khan, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Authority, who went on to define nuclear power as the most efficient and economic energy alternative. Mohammad Al Wakeel, professor of mechanical and nuclear engineering at Wisconsin University, also emphasised the economic advantages of nuclear energy, claiming that experience in the field of nuclear energy was necessary even if there was no pressing need for it.

Professor Richard Wilson (chairman designate of the Department of Physics, Energy and Environmental Policy Centre, Harvard University) spoke on the "Environmental Problems on Nuclear Power and the Applications to Arab Countries." He maintained that the environmental fears surrounding nuclear power which marked current "upper class" American energy philosophy were exaggerated and should not be blindly followed by developing countries, badly in need of applicable technologies. However, his proposal for the dumping of nuclear wastes in the "vast Arabian deserts" was not too well received by a predominantly Arab audience. The conference assembly recommended that nuclear waste should not be dumped in currently unpopulated areas of the Third World, but should be stored by nuclear producers in their own countries. Points raised in the subsequent discussion on nuclear energy emphasised the need for an integrated Arab nuclear energy programme, to include intensive training and R & D activities as a part of the Arab development plan. The Arab countries should cooperate to attain self reliance in acquiring nuclear energy and technology, benefiting from the Indian and Pakistani experience. All acknowledged the crucial significance of the non-proliferation treaty which should definitely be adhered to, but should not form an obstacle to the transfer of nuclear materials and technology for peaceful purposes.

## Energy demand

In what was termed a "ground-breaking" paper and the "key-note" for discussions on energy demand, it was forecast that if current trends maintained the pattern established between 1970-1979, energy demand in Arab countries could rise from 2 mbd in 1979 to 11 mbd by the end of the century, a fivefold increase. Many of the major Arab oil exporters may then find that they have little surplus oil left over to sell since oil and gas will account for the bulk of this increase. This warning was given by Dr. Ibrahim Ibrahim (director of OAPEC's Economic Department) in his paper on "Energy Demand Forecasts for the Arab Countries".

The study developed an energy demand model for Arab countries emphasising cross section data, as the necessary data was neither available nor sufficient in many Arab countries, taking the most important economic variables affecting demand (income, energy price and the share of economic sectors in GDP) into consideration. The results indicate that "future energy demand in the Arab World will be governed largely by future price paths."

Gradual but steady price increases are the optimum way to reduce the energy growth rate to a manageable level. "Sudden large increases in energy prices must be avoided" because of the negative impact they could have on economic and social development, especially in the energy-poor, oil

importing Arab countries who will experience serious social and economic pressures on a scale that dwarfs their current problems.

Dr. Ibrahim maintained that previous studies of future Arab energy use ignored the effect of prices on consumption. However, prices had started to rise in some Arab countries, and increases are being considered in others as rationalised pricing policies would increasingly effect future consumption.

According to a study made by Dr. Noshad Baroudi (ECWA) on "Energy Supply and Demand Balances in the Arab World, 1985-2000", energy demand in Arab countries would reach 667 mtoe by the year 2000, compared to 248 mtoe in 1985. Total energy production was forecast to rise to 1,987 mtoe by the end of the century, reaching 1,434 mtoe by 1985. Crude oil output would account for 1,173 mtoe of total energy production in 1985,

increasing to 1,431 mtoe in 2000.

In his paper on "Factors Affecting Future Energy Demand in the Arab Countries", Mr. Robert Mabro (senior lecturer on the economics of the Middle East, St. Antony's College, Oxford University) concluded that "(i) energy needs will grow rather fast in the Arab World because the natural rate of population growth is high. But the ability to satisfy these needs depends on income. In the next 20 years, the average rate of increase in real per capita incomes could be as low as 1 per cent per annum or as high as 4 per cent, depending on the future course of the oil price. (ii) increases of energy consumption associated with any given rates of economic growth are likely to be higher in the Arab World (except Kuwait), Qatar and the UAE) than in other developing countries. (iii) energy pricing policies in the Arab World likely to subsidise the consumption of energy and encourage growth in consumption. (iv) the existence of energy resources in the Arab World encourage, directly and indirectly, consumption of oil. (v) conservation of oil in production is not a very meaningful goal so long as Arab countries are separate economic entities. The policy acquires meaning only in the context of Arab economic and political integration. (vi) an energy policy which encourages the use of gas domestically, and a joint pricing and export policy for gas and oil, is strongly advocated."

consumption in the household and commercial sectors in the Arab World was increasing rapidly, regardless of prices and incomes. A series of papers on the domestic demand situation in individual Arab countries (Jordan, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) provided a great deal of hitherto unavailable data on energy costs, consumption rates and sectorial distribution.

## Petroleum industries

"Oil's share in the world energy balance is decreasing as the share of alternative energy sources such as coal, gas, and nuclear energy used in electricity generation and industry is steadily increasing. Specifically, this situation will result in reducing fuel oil demand for use in these two sectors, while the need for oil products used in transportation, domestic heating, and as a raw material in petrochemical industries will remain". As maintained in the paper on "Recent Trends and Conversion Processes of Heavy Residues" by Mr. Zuheir Kasabally, OAPEC refining expert, "this sudden change in consumption patterns following the price adjustments of 1973 and 1979 should lead to a corresponding adjustment in the structure of oil products output since most of the world's existing refineries were designed and built to meet the demand for oil products of the early 1970s." This and

**"... the issue of securing food supply, necessitating large increases in production possibly increasing petroleum products' consumption in the agricultural sector three to four times by the year 2000."**

In "Pricing Commercial Energy Products in Sample Arab Countries" by Dr. Usamah Jamali (director, OAPEC Information Department), it was noted that "beyond the one generalisation that all prices of commercial fuels are administratively fixed," it is difficult to find another with respect to the Arab World as a group, except for sub-groups of similar backgrounds. He concluded that circumstances had changed since the 1973 upward adjustment in the price of oil affecting different groups of Arab countries from different perspectives. Dr. Jamali recommended a close analysis of all policies that would relieve such overwhelming dependence on the export of a single commodity, to include "a closer scrutiny of the medium and long term impact of energy pricing policies on consumption."

Dr. Mervat Badawi's (economics expert, AFESD) paper on "Consumption Costs and Investment Needs in the Energy Sector in the Arab World" analysed energy demand and its economic cost and effect on the balance of payments in Arab countries as well as forecasting investment requirements for the energy sector. Further studies on sectorial energy requirements included one on "Energy Use in the Agriculture

other technical and economic aspects of the petroleum industries in the Arab World were covered by Arab and international experts. Studies included Dr. Burham's (director, Petroleum Projects Department, OAPEC) and Dr. Masoud's (economic expert, OAPEC) paper on the "Ideal Utilisation of Natural Gas in the Arab Countries" (OAPEC) and from the IFP, a paper on the "Advantages of Building Petrochemical Refineries in the Arab World" by Mr. Pierre Leprieux (director, economy & process evaluation, IFP), and "Future Prospects of the Petrochemical Industries in the Arab World" by Mr. Ali Al Khalaf (former secretary-general, GOIC) and Mr. Mohammad Shana'a, Adviser, GOIC.

Other papers focused on the Arab World's absorptive capacity for aromatic products, synthetic rubber and carbon black, petroleum coke, nitrogen fertilisers and methanol; the feasibility of marketing these products outside the Arab World; the development of plastic and synthetic fibres industries in the Arab World and their protection against foreign competition; the problems facing chemical equipment industries; and the role of Arab tanker companies.

**"The artificial availability of cheap and easily accessible oil had led the industrial countries to depend on this conventional energy source at the expense of developing alternatives."**

the Western mass media for their slanted campaigns against Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) member states, despite the fact that the industrial countries, representing 17 per cent of the world, consume 65 per cent of the energy produced by members of these two organisations. He referred to the major significance of the four historical documents ratified at the Amman summit conference, that "defined the trend of joint endeavour till the end of this century". He pointed out the problems resultant from the treatment of oil pricing in isolation from the economic systems that regulated the pricing of other goods, products and alternatives, adding that the present crisis could not be solved by freezing oil prices, but required rationalised energy consumption and new energy sources. Mr. Kibbi criticised the industrial countries who concentrate on oil prices and ignore their responsibility for the transfer of the negative aspects of their economy to the developing countries and refuse to offer help. The artificial availability of cheap and easily accessible oil had led the industrial countries to depend on this conventional energy source at the expense of developing alternatives. This tied in with one of the major themes of the conference, emphasising the need for increased efforts for the development of alternatives. Mr. Al Kibbi reflected another major theme when he emphasised the need for joint efforts in all energy related activities, to benefit from pooled resources and economies of scale in such vast enterprises as increasing exploration in the Arab World, cooperation in the development of new and renewable energy sources and the acquisition of the necessary technology.

Both themes were also stressed in the welcoming address of Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa Al Thani, Qatar's minister of finance

**"It was noted that the amount of solar radiation received in the Arab World exceeds, in thermal units, total world oil reserves."**

and petroleum, who called for intensified Arab efforts in the requisition of technology for developing new and renewable sources of energy and the dedication of a greater portion of national income to technical and applied research in this field. He saw it as "a race against time" in which the Arab oil producing states must be willing to invest their wealth in alternative sources

presentations, the preferred institutional format for energy in the Arab World was debated. Dr. Ali Attiga, OAPEC secretary-general, asked to comment, stated that the institutional status of energy was complex and diversified, and that the suggested format resulted from the discussions held by national committees. He remarked that support had been given to the second alternative,

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Addressing the Social Security Seminar on Monday are (from left to right) Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, Director-General of the Social Security Corporation Farhi Obeid, and Assistant Director-General of the Arab Labour Organisation Ibrahim Hamad Ahmad (Petra photo)

## Anani calls for Arabs to invest in social security corporations

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Arab seminar on social insurance was opened in Amman on Monday. Representatives of 15 Arab countries are participating in the seminar.

Deputising for Crown Prince Hassan, Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani opened the seminar with a speech explaining Jordan's courageous stand on the side of just Arab issues and emphasising the significance of social insurance in the life of the worker, the businessman and the community as a whole.

Mr. Anani called on the social insurance institutions in the Arab World to strengthen ties of cooperation in two important fields: The first, he said, should be how to provide the maximum security in cases of old age, disability, death and labour injuries. He explained that the application of the social insurance agreement approved by the Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) is perhaps the best way for achieving this goal. The second, he said, is the need for cooperation of the social insurance institutions with enormous financial resources in the field of investments, particularly in Arab projects or in projects which could benefit more than one Arab country. Many Arab funds are invested in the

form of deposits or stocks in local or foreign currencies instead of being invested in social security corporations, he said.

Dr. Anani said Arab integration has been concentrated on customs facilities and trade. He added that the strategy of Arab integration should be based on the exchange of the instruments of production, namely labour and finance, and they are the more useful and more profitable instruments.

"Social security is an effective instrument towards the achievement of this integration through providing social security for the Arab worker to enable him to work in another Arab country while he is assured about his future as well as through increasing capital exchange and investments," he said.

Dr. Anani explained that he is not calling for achieving one Arab interest at the expense of another, but for balancing the interests of all the Arab countries, because some of them have manpower but not funds and vice versa. Social Security Corporation Director-General Farhi Obeid, who was elected chairman of the seminar, also made a speech welcoming the participants, and said the seminar is being held on the anniversary of Jordan's Independence and Army Day.

Prior to the opening ceremony,

participants held a procedural session during which they elected the chairman of the Tunisian and Sudanese delegations as the two vice chairmen, and the director of social insurance at the ALO as rapporteur.

Participants in the five-day seminar will discuss several working papers prepared by specialists. The aim of the working papers is to raise the standard of Arab action in social insurance. They will also discuss regional papers on the experience of every Arab country in this field, including a Jordanian working paper.

The seminar held its first session on Monday afternoon at the Marriott Hotel. It discussed the question of implementing the recommendations issued by the three previous seminars on social insurance held in Alexandria in 1975, Baghdad in 1976, and Algiers in 1977.

The participants called on the Arab governments to ratify the agreement on the minimum standard of social security previously recommended by the Arab labour conference held in 1971. They also called for the ratification of the agreement on the protection of the rights of the Arab workers through social security when they move from one Arab country to another previously approved by the Arab labour conference held in Benghazi in March 1981.



Signing the agreement for the copper extraction pilot plant studies are Natural Resources Authority Director-General Ahmad Dakhlan (left) and Beltrust Middle East Manager. (Petra photo)

## Feasibility studies to be made for extracting copper in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement involving a comprehensive economic feasibility study to extract copper ores from Wadi Arabah was signed on Monday between the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and Beltrust a British mining company. The agreement is expected to cost £720,000.

According to the agreement, Beltrust will conduct a 17-month-long feasibility study, including pilot-plant experiments on the extraction of copper in Chile, for which 630 tonnes of Jordanian copper ore are to be shipped to Chile according to the agreement.

In light of the results of the experiments, Beltrust will prepare a full economic feasibility study on a preliminary extraction station with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes of copper per year.

NRA Vice President Ahmad Dakhlan signed the agreement for Jordan, and Beltrust Middle East manager signed for his company.

The extraction of copper ore from Wadi Arabah is part of the projects of the current five-year development plan currently being implemented. Copper ore reserves in Finjan area in Wadi Arabah total some 55 million tonnes. The NRA had made previous studies in cooperation with other companies, including Beltrust, which defined the best methods for extraction.

The project includes the establishment of a pilot plant to extract copper at a capacity of 3,000 tonnes a year. The project will concentrate on the ores adequate for extraction purposes. Jordan's reserves total some five million tonnes; and provided that the study proves the project to be economically viable, the total cost of the project will run at JD 8 million.

## DLDNA holds book festival to mark independence day

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — For a whole week children and adults alike will be able to enjoy a rare occasion at Prince Hashem Bird's Garden in Shmeisani, which will be the scene of a children's book festival. The fair will be officially opened on Tuesday at 5 p.m. by Her Majesty Queen Noor and is held on the occasion of Independence and Army Day.

The festival is organized by the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA). The exhibition will not only concentrate on children's books, but will also include sections on adult books and children's educational materials and toys. While some of the items will be on exhibit only, most will be on sale at 50 per cent of the recommended publisher's price less the entrance fee paid by the child.

"The main aim of the fair is to give children the chance to enjoy books and grow attached to them," DLDNA Director-General Ahmad Shkarak told the Jordan Times. "To encourage this, we have tried to make the books available at the least cost possible," he said.

## Georgetown professor lectures on Arab society developments

AMMAN (Petra) — Georgetown University Psychology Professor Halim Barakat delivered a lecture on Monday at the University of Jordan entitled "The Arab community and innovative life."

The lecture dealt with social adaptability and social classes in the Arab society. He reviewed the innovative aspects of life and the types of the prevalent currents in the Arab society from the social point of view.

## Developing and industrial states fail to agree

AMMAN (Petra) — Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Director General Albert Butros returned to Amman on Sunday after participating in the joint ministerial meeting between the developing and industrial countries held in Vienna from May 17 to 20.

Dr. Butros said that the meeting, which was attended by representatives of 21 developing countries and 17 industrial countries, came at the initiative of the developing countries group to bring views closer on matters related to the financial and administrative measures of the international fund for science and technology.

The two sides failed to reach agreement on the topics discussed, and these topics will be followed up through the United Nations agencies in New York, he said.

## Hotel federation holds meeting in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A preparatory meeting for the Arab federation of hotels was held in Amman on Monday. During the meeting, a working paper submitted by the participants in the meeting was approved. The working paper will be discussed in the next union's meeting which will be held in mid-November in Amman.

## Jordan today celebrates Independence and Army Day



King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein 1921-1951



King Talal Ibn Abdullah 1951-1952



King Hussein Ibn Talal 1952-

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will celebrate on Tuesday Independence and Army Day.

Ever since their establishment, the Jordanian Armed Forces have been standing on the longest line of confrontation with Israel, giving generously for the sake of the pan-Arab cause.

Through the care of His Majesty King Hussein, the armed forces developed and became strong and fought all national battles, the most recent of which is Iraq's pan-Arab battle on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The Jordanian forces fought in the 1948, 1967 and 1973 efficiently and heroically and gave great sacrifices for the sake of Palestine.

On March 2, 1956, Jordan witnessed a prominent turning point in the history of the Jordanian army when King Hussein freed the army command from foreign commanders and continued his persistent efforts to make the Jordanian Armed Forces an example to be followed in terms of military efficiency.

In addition to performing their

military duty, the armed forces render health services to its members and dependants and take part in the country's development by opening roads, building schools and establishing public utilities.

Due to the wisdom and far-sightedness of the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, the Jordanian Armed Forces were able to save Jordan and part of Palestine from the Zionist design included in the Balfour Declaration.

Ceremony at Martyr's Monument

On this occasion and under the patronage of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, a mammoth ceremony will take place on Tuesday afternoon at the Martyrs Monument site. King Hussein will arrive at the site of the ceremony with full military honour, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran will give a banquet in the Hussein Youth City in the King's honour.

Public Security Director Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Idris decided to honour the Public Security martyrs in keeping with the tradition the Public Security Directorate

has been observing on this anniversary. The honouring ceremony will include 132 martyrs who died for the sake of the homeland.

King receives congratulations

Also on this occasion King Hussein received many cables of congratulations from high-ranking civilian and military officials, who affirmed their support of the monarch, the symbol of Jordan's independence and its genuine pan-Arab affiliation. They affirmed in their cable that Jordan will remain the steadfast fortress in the face of challenges and that its march under the leadership of King Hussein will achieve more impregnability, dignity, and prosperity for Jordan and its citizens.

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker also received cables of congratulations on the occasion from the Pakistani chief of staff, the first deputy minister of defence in the Soviet Union, the Soviet chief of staff, the U.S. chief of staff, and the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.



Fordie oldies

The four model A Fords seen here parked in front of Amman Hotel are in the course of a trip around the world. The eight travellers hope these cars will

take them to the occupied West Bank, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Australia and back to the U.S. (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

## Zorzi exhibits his 'lasting and harmonious insertions in landscape'

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Although ostensibly aimed at the engineering sector of Jordanian society, the exhibition of the work of the Italian engineer Silvano Zorzi opening Monday at the Jordanian Engineers Association Institute, will also be of interest to many outside the profession. The 62 photographs of his work on display not only make up a resume of the achievements of the last 30 years in the construction of bridges and viaducts but they show how these structures can be real works of art. Furthermore, the accompanying catalogue puts forward some ideas about the direction the construction of these structures should take in the future, how they must become "lasting and harmonious insertions in the landscape."

After 30 years (1950-1980) involvement in the construction of bridges, viaducts, piers, quays, urban underground railways among other things both in Italy and overseas, during which time he "helped in a real revolution in constructional methods, in structural forms, in costs, in employment of manual work and in the use of machines," Mr. Zorzi decided the time was ripe to form some general conclusions "on how much has been done and what is yet to be done" in his field. And thus the present exhibition was conceived.

Looking back over the last three decades one can see that it was a period in which in Zorzi's words, "there have been exceptionally rapid conceptual changes in planning and design and building methods". This was itself due to the fact that was the time that saw increasing demand for new road networks and motorways which in turn necessitated the development of "technological skills previously unheard of."

From the photographs of Zorzi's work it can be seen that although the new material of prestressed reinforced concrete was being used in the 1950's long established, craftsmanlike methods were still employed.

## ART REVIEW

Gradually, however, these methods were replaced by less time consuming techniques. First by setting the prefabricated components into position by means of launching ways and mobile cranes and then later by means of a self-launching extension from one of the piers, with mobile factories instead of fixed prefabrication yards.

The decreasing development, the reduction of the sources of materials and energy, the constantly rising costs of workforce of the 1980's means however that more "prudent programming is increasingly a priority. Zorzi concludes that the predominating factors that every engineer must con-

sider when faced with such a project in these times "must always be those of practical usefulness and durability...but overall they must constitute for every responsible planner, a binding and demanding undertaking to be undertaken without oversimplification of the planning and without formal assumptions but also with exact knowledge not only as regard the basic structure but also as regards the technology of the materials and the building systems, machines to be used and time and construction costs."

Finally Zorzi stresses that the planner must concern himself with the aesthetics of the structure so that they can be seen to be real works of art as many of his own projects on display are with their breathtaking arches of graceful splendour. He adds that the designs of the structure should be projected "in time without the stylistic inclinations in favour of the current fashions, his (the planner) basic concern being above all the essential nature of the materials and the structural forms."

It is hoped that the exhibition as well as being stimulating to the engineers of Jordan will also be of some practical use. "With this exhibition," said Professor Paolo Pazziardi, the Italian cultural attaché, "we are offering a few suggestions that might help solve some of the problems faced by the Jordanian engineers in the road and bridge construction boom being witnessed in Amman and the rest of the country today."

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- \* Paintings by Janine Saaf, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- \* Marine Life at the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Faculty of Biology, Yarmouk University.
- \* Prints by Sahar Kamhawi at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Art, Jabal Al Luweibdeh, opposite the French Cultural Centre.
- \* Bridges and viaducts, by Silvano Zorzi, at the Professional Associations Complex.
- \* Exhibition of children's books, educational materials and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Gardens, Shmeisani. Opens 5 p.m.

### Film

- \* Quick, at the Goethe Institute at 8 p.m.

### Festival of American songs

- \* Don and Carol Amaya, and other musicians, perform American folk, rock, pop, Broadway hits, blues, and jazz, at the Amman Marriott Hotel at 8:30 p.m.

### Video

- \* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 12 noon and at 4 p.m.

### Choir singing

- \* At the YWCA, at 8:00 p.m. Interested singers invited.

## FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

A fully-furnished villa consisting of six bedrooms and accessories, telephone, garden and garage.

Location: Prince Rashed Ibn Hassan Housing Estate, on Hussein Medical Centre Road. Please call Tel. 36297, Amman, Sa'id Office.

## Today's weather

It will be partly cloudy with a rise in temperature. Winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	27
Aqaba	20	35
Deserts	17	31
Jordan Valley	20	34

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 37 per cent, Aqaba 21 per cent.

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## Muslim fundamentalists return to Egypt's campuses

By Hamza Hendawi  
 Reuter

CAIRO — The Muslim fundamentalist underground now stirring within Egyptian society finds its most fertile soil among university students embittered at the growing gap between rich and poor.

Of the 299 fundamentalists charged this week with trying to topple the government more than half were students. The 299 were accused of belonging to an extremist Muslim organisation alleged to have killed 87 people in the upper Egyptian town of Assiut two days after the assassination of Anwar Sadat on October 6 by a group of Muslim fanatics.

The charges also included attempted murder, arms theft and jewellery store burglaries.

The number of students involved attracted keen attention from sociologists, who linked the events with the country's chronic economic problems and the class differences which they believe to have deepened over the past 10 years.

Saad El-Din Ibrahim, professor of sociology at the American University in Cairo, says university campuses will continue to be breeding grounds for extremist Muslim groups.

"It is true that university Muslim groups were dealt a strong blow by the government last September and October — but somehow, these groups have the ability to reorganise themselves and rise once again," Dr. Ibrahim told Reuters in an interview.

What becomes of these groups in the future depends on the economic performance of the government in the next few years, according to Dr. Ibrahim, who is considered an authority on Muslim groups here.

"It is on campuses that students' nerves are often exposed, and it hurts so much," he said.

"It is there that they feel mar-

ginal to society and the closer they come to graduation the more disillusioned they feel about their past expectations," he added.

According to Sayed Yassin, Director of the semi-official Centre of Political and Strategic Studies, students on campus often adopt an aggressive attitude towards the community when they feel what he described as "the biting sense of being left out."

Return of Muslim groups  
 Signs of a gradual return of Muslim groups in Cairo's universities are increasing, among them the appearance of more bearded students on campuses, according to college teachers.

They say students wearing beards a symbol of Muslim

devotion—almost completely disappeared after the government clamped down on political and religious critics last year.

Also, bearded men with loudspeakers asking passersby for donations to build new mosques have reappeared in Cairo's downtown streets. In the days following last year's crackdown on government critics, the state-controlled press accused people collecting such donations on the streets of financing the arms purchases of extremist Muslim groups.

One teacher told Reuters that Muslim groups had vanished from the students' union they used to control. "That is the where the danger is — Muslim groups usually go underground following a

crackdown. It has always been like this," Dr. Ibrahim said.

Prominent cartoonist Salah Jahin thinks the fundamentalist movement on university campuses is social rather than political, and believes it is the result of frustration among students.

He attributes their frustration to the impact of the open-door economic policy, known as *infitah*, which was introduced in the early 1970s to attract Arab and foreign investment.

"Some students find shelter in the simple characteristics of Islam—they follow them so they can be detached from the luxurious appearance of some students who happen to be the offspring of *infitah* businessmen," Mr. Jahin told Reuters.

The open-door policy has been the target of bitter criticism since President Hosni Mubarak took over last October. Mr. Mubarak has made clear on various occasions that his government would retain the policy but would see that it was adjusted to the needs of his people.

Dr. Ibrahim, asked how fundamentalist students would react if Egypt's economic crisis continued, said a fair distribution of the effects of the crisis would be enough to defuse another upsurge of violent Muslim groups.

"If the economic crisis persists and people still see more and more flashy Mercedes running on the streets, then troubles will really come again," he warned.

## Round 2

ISRAEL and its American surrogates have launched Round 2 of their campaign to prevent the United States from selling a new package of aircraft and anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has made a public appeal to American President Ronald Reagan to prevent any future sale of weapons to Jordan, while 44 American senators have already supported a draft resolution opposing an arms sale so long as Jordan opposes the Camp David treaties and buys Soviet weapons. The political reality underlying this campaign to prevent the arms deal is intriguing — or should be for those Americans who believe that U.S. foreign policy decisions are made on the promotion of American interests.

Jordan has purchased Soviet (and British, and French) arms recently precisely because pro-Israeli interests in Washington have

denied us the advanced weapons that we feel we require for our legitimate self-defence needs, regardless of against whom it is that we feel we need to defend ourselves. For American senators now to link U.S. arms sales to Jordan to our not buying weapons from the Soviets or from anyone else of our own choosing is to much of a Catch-22 situation to be taken seriously. We take this opportunity once again to suggest to our old friends in the United States to take a closer look at how their senators make foreign policy decisions, and, while they're at it, to take an even closer look at the web of weakening relations between America and its traditional friends in the region. The trend is clear. Americans need only to open their eyes and see what is happening to their friends, to their decision-making process, and to their threatened independence in foreign policy formulation.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Kennedy's dream

AL RA'I: It is not strange that Senator Edward Kennedy opposes the sale of U.S. arms to Jordan and other Arab countries; nor novel are his efforts to foil every idea of dealing with all sides involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute with objectivity and even-handedness.

We do not find this strange because we know that the dream of reaching the White House has been the motive of the man for years. The road to the White House unfortunately cannot come without the Jewish vote; although the price of these votes is the disregard of the values of right, justice and freedom and all the noble values which the American people believe in.

It is not strange for us either to see (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his cabinet raising a clamour again about the question of Jordan's and Iraq's purchases of U.S. arms, and to warn the U.S. administration against such dangers.

We do not find this strange, because the natural position of a vicious enemy is to deal with each Arab country separately in order to keep his superiority and domination of the area.

But what we find strange and astonishing is the giving in of the U.S. administration to this chronic Zionist extortion, although it knows that U.S. interests in the area cannot remain safe as long as these interests remain a hostage of the Zionist decision.

As for the weapons Jordan needs to perform its national duties, Washington is the first to realise that Jordan can acquire them from any other source. Jordan will not wait for the views of Sen. Kennedy or those of Begin when the matter involves the defence of its territory and every Arab territory which becomes the target of aggression.

### Whims of Israel

AL DUSTOUR: It seems that the statements of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger a few days ago on the sale of modern arms to Jordan have opened the door widely for a new battle between the Israeli influence in Washington and the powers delegated by the constitution to the American president to run foreign policy.

In Washington, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who is currently visiting the United States for talks on strategic cooperation between the two countries, asked Israel's supporters in the U.S. Congress to prevent the U.S. government from making these sales.

According to the Israeli order, a Zionist committee headed by Sen. Edward Kennedy began to solicit support and to collect the necessary signatures to obstruct the deal. This reminds us of the peculiar battle Israel created on the sale of the AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia last year. The AWACS deal was finally approved, but at the expense of paying additional aid and giving more arms to Israel.

Jordan has nothing to do with this current battle. It is actually a confrontation between President Reagan and Menachem Begin in the United States itself. It is the American decision which is now under question. As for Jordan, it is true that it wants to purchase arms it needs, and naturally, it will not allow the United States or Israel to decide what its arms needs are. Jordan wants to buy American arms for which it will pay. It contacted the U.S. administration in this connection, and it gave its preliminary approval. However, Israel's influence on the policy of U.S. arms sales to the Arab countries will not make Jordan change its mind on meeting its arms needs, but it will compel it to seek other markets, which are already available. While Israeli pressure will not affect Jordan's armament decisions, it will certainly leave a negative impact on Arab-American relations after it has become evident to the Arabs that these relations are governed by the whims of Israel.

## The hot battle for succession to Khomeini

By Terry Povey

IN IRAN, the campaign to discredit one of the country's top clerical leaders and the arrest of a former Foreign Minister, Mr. Sadeq Ootbzadeh, are clear signs that the ruling fundamentalists are doing all they can to prepare the way for a smooth transition after Ayatollah Khomeini dies.

Ayatollah Kazem Shariat Madari, once the doyen of the holy city of Qom and, before the revolution, the accepted head of Iran's Shiite clergy, has been openly accused of complicity in a plan to kill Ayatollah Khomeini and seize power.

Although public support for this campaign has been limited so far, there can be little doubt that its aim is to destroy once and for all a man whose character would easily lend itself to his being the *emine* grise of some budding moderate-conservative alliance.

Since the end of 1979, Ayatollah Shariat Madari has been forced to live the life of a recluse, seeing only a handful of religious

students and his immediate family. The militant student occupiers of the U.S. embassy claim that they found documents implicating him in close connection with American officials before the Islamic revolution three years ago.

### Potential threat

But silence has not been enough for the fundamentalists. As the religious leader of the country's 12 million to 14 million Azerbaijani population, about a third of the total, he remained an immense potential threat, particularly in the event of Ayatollah Khomeini's death.

Another motive behind this campaign must be the fear that the regime in Tehran remains bitterly opposed by much of the population, and that should Ayatollah Khomeini feel that a degree of compromise with remaining liberal individuals, such as ex-Prime Minister Mr. Mehdi Bazargan, would suit his plans, then several heads associated with the current harsh policies may roll.

The "Bazargan" option, as this scheme has been called, has discussed on and off for the past nine months as individuals within the Iranian leadership become concerned that the repressive machinery built up to defend themselves from their radical guerrilla opponents might be doing more harm than good.

The close connection between Mr. Bazargan and Ayatollah Shariat Madari, and between both of them and the country's predominantly Azerbaijani bazaar merchant community, is more than enough for those who strongly oppose any moderation of existing policies to want to make a pre-emptive strike at the power behind any liberal alternative.

### Silent anti-regime clergy

The leaders of the Revolutionary Guards, who have gained most as a result of the wave of repression in terms of being potential powerbrokers for the future, are playing the key role in the anti-Shariat Madari mobil-

isation.

For a while, it proved necessary for the authorities to cut off all telephone communication with the city of Tabriz, the Azerbaijani capital, and television film of marches last week across the country showed less than large crowds. Also, the list of senior clergy joining in with the denunciation campaign has been slim: Most of those named so far are junior clerics holding posts that would clearly identify them with the regime.

There must even be those among the regime's senior clerical supporters who fear that if the clergy are all to be subjected to the same test as the rest of the population to win political acceptability, then the Islamic camp within Iran is threatened by an open split.

And has been the silence of the anti-regime clergy that as much as anything else has enabled it to present itself as a unified Islamic movement to the outside world.

All of this cannot be without importance for the course of the war with Iraq. Many of the officer

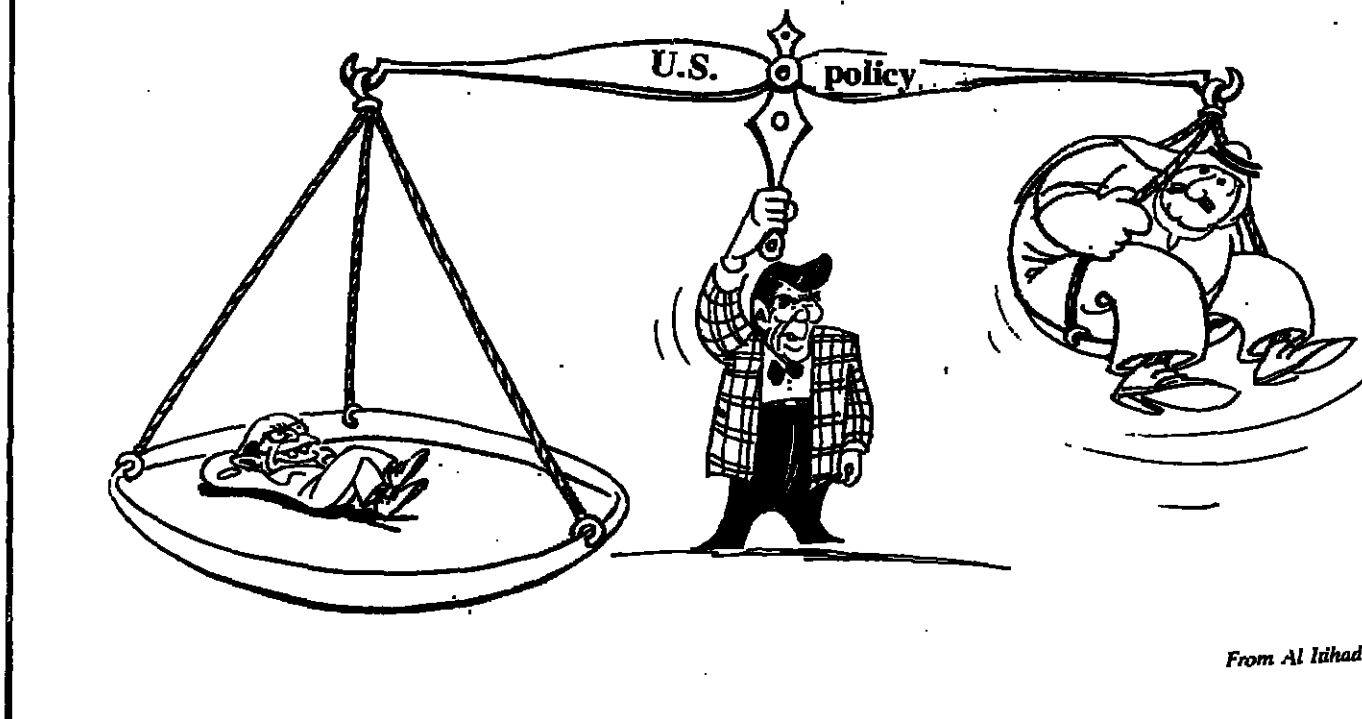
corps in the armed forces are Azerbaijani, and so are sizable numbers of the conscripts.

With estimates of the casualties from the last offensive alone running into the 20,000-plus level, according to doctors in Tehran, the pressures on the army to claim a bigger say for itself in tactical decision-making must increase.

The People's Mujahadeen guerrillas have already stepped up their armed campaign against the regime and are making increased use of their supporters within the armed forces. Faced with prospect of more and increasingly bloody battles, the guerrillas, who are as nationalist as anyone else, feel that the population's mood has shifted and now wants peace — but, of course, no territorial concessions.

As the battle for succession to Ayatollah Khomeini boils up, the fierceness of the domestic challenge to the ruling group is bound to increase. That an 82-year-old theologian should become its latest victim is only a sign of the times ahead.

— Financial Times news feature



# JORDAN TIMES

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 ..... Koran  
 5:50 ..... Cançons  
 6:15 ..... Cartoons  
 6:40 ..... Children's Programme  
 7:00 ..... Local Programme  
 7:10 ..... Special Programme on Independence and Armed Forces  
 7:45 ..... News in Arabic  
 8:00 ..... Arabic Series  
 10:20 ..... News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French Programme  
 7:00 ..... News in French  
 7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
 7:45 ..... Medical Report  
 8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
 8:30 ..... Benson  
 9:10 ..... Dark Room  
 10:00 ..... News in English  
 10:15 ..... Beusseller:  
 The Golden Woman

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
 7:01 ..... Morning Show  
 7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
 7:40 ..... Morning Show  
 7:50 ..... News Headlines  
 8:00 ..... Pop Session  
 8:10 ..... Sign off  
 12:00 ..... News Headlines  
 12:03 ..... Pop Session  
 12:05 ..... News Summary  
 12:10 ..... Pop Session  
 12:15 ..... News Bulletin  
 12:20 ..... News Summary  
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## EEC extends indefinitely sanctions against Argentina

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers agreed Monday to extend a ban on imports from Argentina for an indefinite period while the dispute over the Falkland Islands remains unresolved, officials said.

Italy and Ireland, which last week withdrew from the sanctions, maintained their position, but Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo gave full political support to Britain.

The extension was agreed at a meeting of EEC foreign ministers. It followed a British request for a one-month renewal of the ban on imports, which would otherwise

have expired Monday night. French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson said the extensions were agreed practically without any discussion by the foreign ministers. "This is not the moment, when events are moving so quickly, for us to change our position," he told journalists.

Italy and Ireland, which withdrew last week from the sanctions under strong political opposition to them at home agreed Monday to continue to be bound by community rules aimed at preventing any distortions to trade that might result from suspension of the import ban.

This has effectively meant that barriers to imports into these two countries have also remained in force because of the legal and administrative complexities involved.

Denmark, which agreed to extend the sanctions last week provided these were approved by parliament, said this remained its position. The Danish parliament is due to debate the issue Monday but diplomats said they did not foresee any problem in obtaining approval.

Because of the sanctions, Argentina is losing trade worth nearly \$2 billion over a full year.

## De Lorean to close down

BELFAST (R) — The De Lorean sports car assembly line in Northern Ireland is to close down, a government-appointed receiver announced Monday.

Sir Kenneth Cork said the 1,500 workers at the plant would be paid off on Friday.

But the company, set up by American car executive John De Lorean, would not be shut down for some weeks in hopes that a last-minute buyer might save it.

The company had already laid off 1,100 workers earlier this year when hit by slumping U.S. sales of the gull-winged sports car built especially for the American market.

The remaining 1,500 employees had been working just one day a week over the last two months turning out 35 to 40 cars a week and stockpiling them.

## IEA states agree to maintain oil saving measures

PARIS (R) — Energy ministers from leading oil consuming nations Monday agreed that conservation measures were still needed despite the current glut of crude on world markets.

West German Economy Minister Otto Lambsdorff said that ministers from the 21 countries in the International Energy Agency (IEA) were told by IEA experts there was a danger of complacency about oil supplies.

"We agreed that efforts to save oil and change to other energy sources must be pursued in spite of

the present over-supply and relatively low market prices," Mr. Lambsdorff told reporters.

United States Deputy Energy Secretary Kenneth Davis told the IEA's annual ministerial meeting that the industrial countries had made great progress in reducing their dependency on oil imports. But he said that they were still vulnerable to sudden supply disruptions.

The ministers, concerned that present easier conditions on the world oil market could swiftly be

reversed, are examining long-term strategy to deal with a possible third oil crisis.

The IEA meeting comes three days after ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided in Quito, Ecuador, to maintain their benchmark price of \$34 a barrel and the unprecedented cuts in production needed to support this price.

OPEC experts have predicted a gradual revival in demand for OPEC oil to between 20 and 22

million barrels a day (b/d) by the end of the year from a recent 20-year low of 16 million b/d.

IEA officials said they also expect some seasonal pick-up in IEA demand for oil in the third quarter as de-stocking ends and winter stocks are built up.

They said that oil consumption in the group could be 500,000 b/d more in 1983 than this year, but any stronger revival in demand depends entirely on a general recovery from recession, particularly in the United States.

## Key markets oil demand drops by 7.5%

LONDON (R) — Oil demand in six key world markets dropped by 7.5 per cent in the first quarter of this year as users saved more fuel and switched to other forms of energy, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

But the authoritative industry newsletter said the decline slowed each month and demand appeared to be steady.

The slump in demand was one reason for the world oil glut, which forced OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

to impose production quotas in its efforts to defend prices.

PIW said over half the volume was lost in the huge U.S. market where demand fell by 1.4 million barrels a day (b/d). The biggest percentage fall was 12.9 per cent in France, while sales also declined in Japan, West Germany and Italy.

Only Britain registered an increase in sales, of 0.9 per cent.

PIW said the brunt of the decline was in heavy fuel oil, but sales of other products also

slipped, including those of motor gasoline, traditionally one of the most resilient products on the market.

It said one reason for the reduced demand for heavy fuel oil was that other forms of energy such as coal and nuclear power were being used more and more to generate electricity.

Sales of household heating fuel also fell in the six key markets. PIW said, because of an increasing trend to natural gas and energy conservation.

It said that although many of the factors behind the drop in sales seemed irreversible, there were signs that the worst of the slump in demand was over and preliminary data showed sales in the United States and West Germany picking up in April.

Oil prices on the free market have also rallied recently. Earlier this month the price of a barrel of Saudi Arabian light crude reached \$34, its OPEC reference price, for the first time since early February.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market advanced Monday as operators hope for an early end to the Falklands conflict, dealers said. Turnover was moderate and at 1400 GMT the F.T. index was up 14.2 to 574.8.

Government bonds rose more than one point and gains among equity leaders ranged to double figures with defence issues, such as Plessey and GEC rising 15p apiece.

Gold shares moved lower with the bullion price and North American stocks ended mixed. Glaxo gained 14p to 663 while Hawker and Lucas added 10p and 7p to 320 and 195 respectively. Shell and Ultramar firmed 6p and 10p in oils while banks had Midland up 8p to 323. Sun Alliance advanced 10p among insurances at 756p.

Associated British Foods showed a net advance of 6p at 136 after improved full year results.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.8037/42	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2341/44	Canadian dollars
	2.2942/52	West German marks
	2.5515/45	Dutch guilders
	1.9553/63	Swiss francs
	43.29/34	Belgian francs
	5.9715/45	French francs
	1274.25/1275.25	Italian lire
	237.65/80	Japanese yen
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## SPORTS



On the podium, after the 40th Grand Prix, from left to right, Italian Elio de Angelis, Princess Grace, Prince Rainier of Monaco and Italian Riccardo Patrese, winner of Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## War against doping, key issue to be discussed by IOC officials

ROME (R) — A new initiative in the war against doping is expected to be one of the key issues when the Olympic authorities meet here this week.

The executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) will convene Tuesday and Wednesday, with the full IOC session scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Much of the attention of delegates is expected to focus on the problem of doping and according to IOC sources there will be attempts to tackle the problem from a new angle.

There is a feeling among Olympic officials that the anti-doping

regulations should be supplemented by a letter from the IOC's Spanish president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, to Olympic athletes spelling out clearly the perils of doping.

It is widely felt that threats of punishment for offending athletes have had only limited effect and that steps should be taken to ensure that competitors are made directly aware of the damage inflicted on the body by using banned drugs.

The idea of issuing a letter of warning follows the formation of an IOC commission of six Olympic athletes who held their first official meeting here Monday.

Among the six is British runner Sebastian Coe, the Olympic 1,500 metres champion, who at last year's IOC Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany, called for a life ban on athletes, coaches and doctors involved in the use of banned drugs.

The other members of the athletes commission are former Olympic 1,500 metres champion Kipchoge Keino of Kenya, Svetlana Orzerova of Bulgaria (rowing), Thomas Bach of West Germany (fencing), Vladislav Tretyak of the Soviet Union (ice hockey) and Ivar Formo of Norway (skiing).

Another important issue will be a proposal that the IOC should seek the help of the United Nations to block any boycott threat to future Olympics.

The plan follows a walkout at the 1976 Montreal Olympics by Black African and other teams in protest at New Zealand's sports links with South Africa and a U.S.-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games because of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan.

The session will also hear reports by the organising committees of the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles and the winter games in Sarajevo.

The Los Angeles report follows recent criticism of the city's preparations by Soviet officials who claimed the games were not being staged according to the requirements of the Olympic charter.

Nevertheless, plans are going ahead and IOC sources say the ABC Television network has already deposited over \$10 million with the IOC, representing 10 per cent of the fee to be paid for TV rights.

According to the sources, the IOC will for the first time use some of this money to subsidise the air travel and accommodation costs of some third world teams taking part in the Los Angeles games.

The session will also elect the National Olympic Committees of Oman and the British Virgin Islands to the Olympic movement, bringing the total membership to 151.

The inauguration of new individual delegates to the IOC will be held in public for the first time at the session's ceremonial opening on Wednesday evening.

## Lendl in ruthless form at French Open

PARIS (R) — Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, who has won 90 of his last 94 matches, launched his challenge in the French Open Tennis Championships with a ruthless display Monday.

Lendl, beaten only four times since the U.S. Open last September, crushed Peru's Fernando Maynetto 6-0, 6-4, 6-1, including an 18-minute first set that cost the Czech just five points.

Bjorn Borg of Sweden, last year's champion and six times winner of the title, is not playing this year because of a dispute over qualifying with the ruling Men's Professional Council.

Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion John McEnroe has pulled out with a damaged ankle and consequently fellow American Jimmy Connors, who has never reached the finals here, finds himself top seed for the first time.

Connors faces compatriot Bruce Manson Tuesday.

Lendl, last year's losing finalist, must be strongly fancied this time if his display against Maynetto is anything to go by.

Although Maynetto had to qualify and is 25th in the latest computer rankings, he showed himself to be a player of spirit Monday.

In an interview before the championships started Lendl, who was once described as making Borg seem human on court, said he had to be mean in order to win.

Of the other seeds on show Monday, number 11 Brian Gottfried of the United States beat Angel Gimenez of Spain 6-2, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3 in a seesaw battle.

In the women's singles 17-year-old Cathy Tanvier of France gave the sparse crowd a lift by easily winning the opening game on the centre court against Britain's Debbie Jevans 6-2, 6-2.

The only mild upset was provided by 18-year-old Swede Thomas Hogstedt, who came into the contest under the 'lucky loser' system after being beaten in the qualifying rounds.

He topped 31-year-old John Alexander, the Australian Davis Cup player once ranked eighth in the world, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

## European Cup makes a nostalgic return to the Netherlands

### Aston Villa shoulders responsibility of extending England's five-year monopoly

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (R) — The European Soccer Cup trophy makes a nostalgic, if fleeting, return to the Netherlands on Wednesday when Bayern Munich of West Germany and England's Aston Villa contest the 27th final here.

Along with the legendary Spaniards of Real Madrid, Dutch clubs Feyenoord Rotterdam and Ajax Amsterdam played their parts in the past to ensure that the Champions' Cup final remains one of the sport's glamour occasions.

Real winners from 1956-60, Feyenoord, who started four years of Dutch domination in 1970, and Ajax, champions in 1971-72-73, will never be forgotten for their exhilarating attacking play.

Those were magical years and recent finals have been instantly forgettable by comparison. But the sight of Di Stefano, Puskas, Cruyff, and Van Hanegem is etched in the memory and the excitement of the Champions' Cup is undiminished.

However, the Spanish and Dutch artists are past-masters. England and West Germany are the kings of the modern game in Europe.

Like Ajax, Bayern enjoyed three years at the top from 1974-76. But even with Franz Beckenbauer and Gerd Mueller in their ranks, the Bavarians won few new admirers.

Bayern were the last winners from the European mainland and Villa carry the responsibility of extending England's five-year monopoly of the coveted trophy.

The English reign has not been a distinguished one, apart from Liverpool's thrilling 3-1 win over West Germany's Borussia Muenchengladbach in Rome in 1977.

Since then, one goal has been enough to decide the outcome. Liverpool won again in 1978 and 1981 with Nottingham Forest's two soporific triumphs sandwiched in between.

Villa's achievement in reaching

the final in their first appearance in the competition is remarkable, for after beating Valia of Iceland 7-0 in the first round the luck of the draw did them few favours.

They overcame Dynamo Berlin of East Germany, Soviet champions Dynamo Kiev and Belgium's Anderlecht against the background of internal unrest at the club which saw the departure of manager Ron Saunders, the man who guided them to their first English League title for 71 years.

Tony Barton, Saunders' long-time assistant took over, and under his canny rule, Villa, who finished in mid-table, were back to something resembling their best at the end of the domestic season.

Sadly, Villa's semifinal win over Anderlecht was marred by the behaviour of a hooligan element among their supporters in the second leg in Brussels when 27 people were taken to hospital after clashes involving rival fans and police.

Villa were fined 50,000 Swiss francs (\$25,600) by the European Football Union (UEFA) and will have to play their next European tie in Birmingham behind closed doors.

Much of Villa's unexpected success in Europe is due to their mature—but inexperienced—defence which conceded just one goal in the four matches away from home.

Central defender Allan Evans, 25, is the only international in the back division having been capped once by Scotland.

Evans, who has made a late bid to be included in Jock Stein's World Cup 22, forms an uncompromising barrier with 27-year-old compatriot Ken McNought.

Veteran 34-year-old goalkeeper Jimmy Rimmer, playing better than at any time in his career, has already tasted a European success. He was a young reserve at Old Trafford when Manchester United lifted the tro-



Rummenigge... arguably the only world class striker in Europe.

phy in 1968. The midfield is a mixture of cunning, provided by Dennis Mortimer and Gordon Cowans, and the aggression of Scot Des Bremner, the man who will be given the task of marking Bayern star Paul Breitner.

The Villa attack is spearheaded by England World Cup hopefuls Peter Withe and winger Tony Morley, who scored two stunning goals in East Berlin in the second round.

But the main danger to Bayern could come from 21-year-old striker Gary Shaw who has the pace and speed of thought to perturb Bayern's moderate defence.

The West Germans, however, who also relinquished their League title although they won the Cup, appear to have the edge in

midfield and attack. If Breitner, a survivor from 1974, and international colleague Wolfgang Dremmler can shake off the determined Bremner, they should control the midfield in Rotterdam.

But it is up front, where Bayern have the incomparable Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, European Footballer of the Year for the past two seasons, that the main difference between the two sides lies.

Rummenigge is arguably the only world class striker in Europe at present although his tally of six goals to date in the competition is one less than partner Dieter Hoenes.

If Rummenigge turns on the style, the name "Bayern Munich" is likely to be engraved on the famous trophy for a fourth time.

## Daley Thompson sets new decathlon world record

GOETZIS, Austria (R) — Olympic decathlon champion Daley Thompson of Britain Sunday set a new world mark of 8,707 points at an international meeting here to recapture the record he held briefly two years ago.

Thompson set his previous world mark of 8,622 points at this meeting in 1980, only to see West Germany's Guido Kratschmer break it three weeks later with 8,649 points.

Thompson made an excellent start Saturday when he reached 4,632 points with 100 metres in 10.49 seconds, a long jump of 7.95 metres, a shot put of 15.31 metres, a high jump of 2.08 metres and 400 metres in 46.86 seconds.

He followed that Sunday with the 110 metres hurdles in 14.31 seconds, a discus of 44.34 metres, a pole vault of 4.90 metres, a javelin of 60.52 metres and the 1,500 metres in four minutes 30.55 seconds.

Thompson, who has said he hopes to break the 9,000-point barrier, won here ahead of West Germany's Juergen Hingsen, with 8,529 points, and Grigori Dektyarov of the Soviet Union, who scored 8,247 points.

Kratschmer did not attend the Goetzis decathlon meeting, now a regular on the international circuit, because it did not fit in with his training plans for the European Athletics Championships in Athens next September.

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## What's in Newsweek?

The Falklands: The British go in  
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## TIME

The World News Magazine

"Attrition is the name of the game"  
The long night ahead in the Falklands (with cover story on the Falklands war)  
A start for start?  
Brezhnev doesn't say no (with story on the outlook for arms control talks)

## Two Spaniards, West German killed in Himalayan avalanche

KATHMANDU (R) — Two Spaniards and a West German were killed by avalanches while climbing in the Himalayas, Nepal's Tourism Ministry said Monday.

Enric Font, 37, leader of a Spanish expedition to Mount Manaslu, the world's seventh highest mountain, and his deputy Pere Aymerich, 30, were killed on May 10 while German Reinhold Karl, 35, climbing with an Austrian team, was killed on May 19.

The ministry said Karl, a geography student from Heidelberg, and his team-mates attempting

8,153-metre Cho Oyu, the world's eighth highest summit, were in two tents when the avalanche struck.

Karl died and Austrian team leader Wolfgang Nairz, 37, of Innsbruck, broke an arm and a leg.

A third Austrian in the team, Rudi Mayr, 25, of Wattens, escaped unharmed, the ministry said.

The Spaniards were killed on the day they planned to assault the summit of 8,156-metre Manaslu and a search for them was abandoned because of bad weather.

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## WORLD

## Spanish centrists suffer heavy defeat in Andalusia

SEVILLE, Spain (R) — Spain's opposition socialists have won a major victory in elections in the poor southern region of Andalusia, dealing a severe blow to the government Centrist Party.

Sunday's defeat of the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), by the socialists to their left and the conservative Popular Alliance to their right, severely undermined the credibility of the ruling Centrist Party, political analysts said Monday.

The Socialist Party (PSOE) won an unprecedented absolute majority with 66 seats in the first autonomous Andalusian parliament, taking 52.56 per cent of the poll, according to official results.

The new regional assembly has 109 members. It was the first time that any political party had won an absolute majority in the series of national and regional elections which have accompanied Spain's transition from right-wing dictatorship to parliamentary democracy.

The conservative Popular Alliance confounded opinion polls by coming second with 17 seats and 17 per cent of the poll, while the UCD, trailed in third place with 15 seats and 13.02 per

cent of the votes.

The Centrist Party's share of the vote was slashed by more than half from the 1979 general election as its erstwhile supporters deserted in their thousands to the Popular Alliance.

The left-wing challenge from the communists and the nationalist Andalusian Socialist Party (PSA) failed. They picked up eight seats (8.54 per cent of the vote) and three seats (5.39 per cent of the vote), respectively.

The rout of the UCD could hardly have come at a more difficult time for Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Spain is nervously awaiting verdicts after a three-month court martial of 32 officers and a civilian accused of staging an abortive military coup last year. The trial ended Monday in Madrid.

Politicians expect tempers to reach boiling point in sessions of the still conservative military if the main accused, who include three generals, receive long sentences for military rebellion.

The government is also worried that Basque separatist guerrillas may launch new attacks on the security forces to coincide with the verdicts, due to be announced by

June 3.

International attention is focusing on Spain as hosts of next month's world football cup, which could tempt the guerrillas to try some spectacular attacks.

## Foreign policy problem

The government is also wrestling with a series of tricky foreign policy problems, notably its plan to take Spain into NATO by early June and to complete sensitive negotiations on a new military agreement with the United States.

The pro-NATO and Western European policy of the centrist administration, in power since 1977, has been complicated by the Anglo-Argentine dispute over the Falkland Islands.

Spanish public opinion is strongly sympathetic towards Argentina, a former colony, and there is great suspicion of what many Spaniards see as the neo-colonialist stance of Britain, soon to be a NATO ally and European Common Market partner.

On the domestic front, UCD's Andalusian disaster is expected to increase pressure for early general elections and prompt new defections from the Centrist Party.

## Falklands: More war before peace

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON — Even if Britain succeeds in retaking the Falklands, its troubles will be far from over.

Military experts believe Britain may have to keep up to 3,000 troops in the islands and a large naval force in the South Atlantic to guard against an Argentine counter-attack.

Its garrison would be heavily exposed, subject to constant air bombardment and naval harassment. British ships would have to run an Argentine blockade to get supplies through.

Britain's logistical problems in maintaining a military presence 12,000 kilometres from home, already immense, would increase steadily if there was a lengthy armed standoff, experts say.

"A quick victory over Argentina wouldn't mean the end of the affair, it could be just the beginning," a U.S. official said.

British forces faced heavy Argentine opposition when they began a major assault on the islands on Friday, and Western diplomats think there could be weeks of fighting ahead.

Although Britain is widely thought to have enough military punch to evict an estimated 10,000 Argentine troops eventually, it is assumed there would be sizeable British losses.

Some Western diplomats believe Britain's wisest course, if it succeeds in recapturing the

islands, would be to turn them over immediately to United Nations administration.



A British paratrooper keeps close watch over a captured Argentine soldier, after the Argentinian surrendered to British forces near Port San Carlos on the Falkland Islands Sunday. The unidentified prisoner is wearing a Royal Marines sweater, probably taken from equipment left behind by the island's original garrison. (A.P. Wirephoto)

This would enable British forces to withdraw under U.N. guarantees, pending the negotiation of a political solution.

Both Britain and Argentina agreed in principle during negotiations this week to withdraw their forces under an interim agreement, and to accept a temporary U.N. government, but the talks collapsed in disagreement over conditions.

Western diplomats say Britain is counting on a relatively quick victory, with minimum loss of life, to preempt international pressure for a cessation of hostilities.

Britain has indicated it will use its veto if the U.N. Security Council calls for an immediate ceasefire.

If fighting continues and there are heavy losses on both sides, diplomats believe Britain would face overwhelming pressure from its U.S. and West European allies for a truce.

Britain's international standing could be severely dented if there was prolonged warfare or if a military stalemate developed, with both sides bogged down, diplomats say.

While the United States and European Common Market countries have backed Britain so far, British officials are assessing whether this support will stand up indefinitely.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Khaled Al Fahoum arrives in Japan

TOKYO (R) — Khaled Al Fahoum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, the parliament of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), arrived Monday for a week-long unofficial visit. He will be holding talks with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi and leaders of various political parties. Mr. Fahoum, here at the invitation of a parliamentary group, is the first senior Palestinian representative to come to Japan since PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat paid a four-day unofficial visit last October.

## Pakistani navy starts Middle East goodwill cruise

KARACHI (R) — A Pakistan navy squadron of six vessels, including destroyers and submarines, started sailing from here for a training and goodwill cruise to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Oman and Qatar, the navy announced. A navy statement said two destroyers would call at the ports of Dammam in Saudi Arabia and Doha in Qatar. Two submarines would call at the UAE ports of Dubai and Abu Dhabi and two submarine-chasers will visit the Muscat in Oman. The object of the cruise is to provide active training on the high seas to officers, cadets and sailors on board the vessels and to "further consolidate and expand goodwill and cooperation" with these countries, the statement said. It did not say how long the cruise will last.

## Israeli employees strike en masse

TEL AVIV (R) — About 350,000 Israeli civil servants, including schoolteachers and nurses, staged a two-hour strike Monday to back demands for a higher cost-of-living allowance. Histadrut, the Israeli trades union confederation, called the stoppage because it says the government has failed to compensate workers for an inflation rate now running at 136 per cent a year.

## Cars banned in central Athens to curb pollution

ATHENS (R) — The Greek government Monday ordered a total ban on private cars in the centre of Athens and a factory production cut to deal with pollution caused by a poisonous cloud hanging over Athens for the last two days. Environment Minister Antonios Trisitis said the measures would continue for a day or two until the smog build-up was substantially reduced.

## Jalloud: Pope welcome in Libya

ROME (R) — Pope John Paul wants to visit Libya and would get a warm welcome if he did, Libyan deputy leader Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud told a press conference here Monday.

"The Pope expressed praise for (Libyan leader) Col. (Muammar) Qadhafi and made known his desire to come to Libya. I answered that Libya would welcome him," the major said. Maj. Jalloud, who is on an official visit to Italy, was received in private audience by the pontiff last Saturday. As is customary with private audiences the Vatican would release no details of their meeting.

## Lee Kuan Yew invited to Baghdad summit

SINGAPORE (R) — Iraqi Education Minister Abdel Qader Izzeddin arrived here as part of an Asian tour to invite countries to the Non-aligned conference at Baghdad in September. Mr. Izzeddin handed over a formal invitation to Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, an official spokesman said. Official sources said Mr. Izzeddin on his way here had stopped over in Rangoon in an apparent bid to persuade Burma, which has quit the Non-Aligned Movement, to lend support to the Baghdad conference.

## Madrid coup-suspect expelled from trial for making derisive statements

MADRID (R) — The lieutenant-colonel who stormed the Spanish parliament 15 months ago was expelled from his trial Monday, last day of the proceedings before sentencing.

Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, one of 32 officers and a civilian on trial since February for their parts in the abortive coup last year, said in his final statement that he

"despised a large part of the military leadership for their cowardice."

The presiding judge ordered the civil guard officer removed from the trial. During the incident, about 20 family members of the defendants clapped and shouted approval for Col. Tejero. They too were expelled.

The prosecutor has asked for maximum 30-year sentences for

Col. Tejero, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, who ordered tanks onto the streets of Valencia on the night of the attempt and for Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, then deputy army chief of staff.

The court martial was adjourned this morning and the judges have until June 3 to hand down sentences.

## 2 radicals jailed in Sichuan

PEKING (R) — Two extreme leftists have been jailed in southwestern China for plotting to overthrow the government during the Cultural Revolution, according to a provincial radio report available in Peking Monday.

Sichuan Radio said Liu Jieting and Zhang Niting were supporters

of Mao Tse-tung's disgraced widow Jiang Qing and "committed the crime of conspiring to overthrow the government, carrying out counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation, and slandering and framing people."

Liu was jailed for 20 years and Zhang for 17 years, it added.

## Mozambican chief of staff figures in delegation to the Soviet Union

NAPUTO (R) — Mozambique has sent a high-level delegation, including the country's top negotiator with the Soviet Union and the armed forces chief of staff, on a visit to Moscow.

State radio said Marcelino dos Santos, economic policy secretary of the ruling Frelimo party, and Lt. Gen. Sebastiao Mabote, deputy defence minister and chief of staff, left for Moscow at the weekend.

Mr. dos Santos, number two in the Frelimo political bureau, was put in charge of cooperation with the Soviet Union in 1980.

The radio said Mr. dos Santos was carrying a message for Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev from President Samora Machel, but gave no indication of its contents.

Another Mozambican delegation left Sunday night for the

United States. It is headed by Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, who will be meeting congressmen, business leaders and university teachers and students.

The Soviet Union has been supplying arms to Frelimo since it began its war for independence from Portugal in 1964, and the inclusion of Gen. Mabote in the delegation to Moscow suggests that military affairs may be involved in the visit.

Mozambique has come under increasing attack in recent years from anti-government forces which it says are based in South Africa.

Most of its military aid still comes from the Soviet Union and its allies but last month it signed its first agreement on military training and supplies with a NATO power—Portugal.

## Flood-damaged Peking-Canton rail line repaired

PEKING (R) — China's main north-south rail line from Peking to Canton, cut by floods on May 12, has reopened after repairs, said the New China News Agency said Monday.

## 16 die in Guatemalan rebel ambush

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Ten leftist guerrillas and six government soldiers, including a lieutenant, have died in a clash in northwestern Guatemala, an army communiqué said.

It said the fighting broke out Sunday when a column of guerrillas ambushed a military convoy outside San Martin Jinotepeque, 70 kilometres northwest of Guatemala City.

The incident followed two clashes in the northwestern Quiché province, in which 10 guerrillas and four soldiers died, the communiqué said.

The weekend battles were the latest in a series of clashes between government troops and insurgents, whose four main groups joined forces last February under the banner of Revolutionary Unity.

Extremist violence killed about 3,500 people last year in Guatemala.

## Pretoria allegedly supplies weapons to Argentina

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A Johannesburg newspaper said Monday that South Africa is supplying Argentina with weapons, including Israeli designed ship-to-ship missiles, for use in the Falklands fighting.

The paper, The Star, quoted unidentified sources in Cape Town as saying that in addition to the Gabriel missiles the weapons included spares for Mirage fighter-bombers.

"They are loaded aboard a Uruguayan D68 air-freighter in a remote corner of Cape Town's D.F. Malan airport and packed in

Cargolux pallets marked 'tractor spares'."

The Star said. The sea-skimming Gabriel, called Scorpion in South Africa, is estimated by military analysts to have a range of about 35 kilometres.

The Gabriel is powered by a two-stage solid-fuel rocket and its warhead consists of 180 kilograms of high explosives.

A British embassy spokesman in Cape Town said he could not comment on The Star's story until he had read the entire text.

But he added: "If it is accurate we would regard it in a very serious light."

A South African defence spokesman declined to comment beyond saying: "It is not our policy to disclose to whom we sell weapons and whom we buy from."

The Star also quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying South Africa had informed Britain that two Soviet "Bear" long-range reconnaissance planes had been operating from Angola keeping a watch on the British fleet.

South Africa has built up a sizeable armaments industry of its own since the imposition in 1977 of a mandatory United Nations arms embargo.

The arms produced include guided missiles, Mirages built under licence, jet engines and heavy artillery.

It has a high-speed strike force of six Israeli-designed Reshet attack craft, each equipped with Gabriel missiles, as its primary naval defence force.

The Star estimated the cost of the Gabriels at about 500,000 rand (\$550,000) each and said they are as devastating as the Exocet missile with which Argentine sank the British destroyer Sheffield earlier this month.

## Opposition stakes claim to Haryana government

NEW DELHI (R) — Devi Lal, opposition leader in India's northern state of Haryana, Monday, brought a busload of 45 assembly members into the state capital Chandigarh and staked his claim to form a government.

Sunday, Bhajan Lal, of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, was hurriedly sworn in as chief minister in Haryana despite the opposition claim that it could form a government.

He had produced a list of 41 successful members in last week's regional elections and was given one month to prove he had a majority in the 90-seat assembly.

But Monday Mr. Devi Lal of the Lok Dal farmers party confronted state governor G.D. Tapse with his list of 45 names and denounced the governor's action in swearing

in Mr. Bhajan Lal.

The Lok Dal and its ally, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) forced a stalemate in Haryana in last week's regional elections, winning 39 seats and being joined later by six independents.

Congress (I), which had been ruling Haryana, won 36 seats and was joined by five independents. Opposition politicians demanded that Mr. Bhajan Lal be dismissed and the new assembly summoned immediately to test the relative strengths of the two sides.

Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, former petroleum minister and one-time supporter of Mrs. Gandhi, described the hasty action of the governor as a misuse of office and added that governors had become henchmen of Mrs. Gandhi's party.

## Red Brigades suspect killed

PISA, Italy (R) — A suspected Red Brigades guerrilla was fatally wounded Monday in a gun battle with police near the central coastal town of Viareggio and died in hospital.

Police said Umberto Catabiani, cornered as he tried to escape across headland on a stolen motor cycle, died of gun wounds in a Pisa hospital.

Catabiani, 32, was sentenced in his absence on March 25 to 26 years imprisonment for taking part in the Red Brigades kidnapping of U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier last December.

He was previously the right-hand man of Giovanni Senzani, leader of a moderate wing of the leftist subversive group, according to judicial sources.

## Chinese team in Moscow

PEKING (R) — China has sent a trade delegation to Moscow amid signals from both sides that they want to improve Sino-Soviet relations after two decades of hostility.

A spokesman for the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) said Monday the five-man delegation left for Moscow Sunday at the invitation of the Soviet federation of industry and commerce.

The team, headed by CCPIT Vice-Chairman Zheng Hongye, would spend about two weeks in the Soviet Union and was expected to attend a light industrial fair in Moscow and to visit Leningrad, he added.

The visit of the Chinese team to Moscow follows growing indications that both sides would like to see an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, frozen since 1960

as the result of bitter ideological and border disputes.

Earlier this month, China said Soviet athletes had accepted an invitation to attend an international tournament in Peking in June for the first time in many years.

And last week, Mikhail Kapitsa, a senior Soviet foreign ministry expert on Chinese affairs, was in Peking for talks with officials.

The slight thaw follows a speech by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in March in which he appealed to China for an end to the hostility between the two Communist neighbours.

But China reacted coolly to the speech and last Thursday it underlined its suspicions of Kremlin intentions by denouncing the Soviet Union as the biggest expansionist nation in modern times.

## Mail, fuel, water sent to cosmonauts on Salyut-7

MOSCOW (R) — An unmanned Soviet spacecraft heading for the orbiting research station Salyut-7 is carrying fuel, water and mail for the two cosmonauts on board, the official news agency TASS reported Monday.

It said the craft, Soyuz T-5, which was launched Sunday, was manoeuvring in preparation for a link-up with the Salyut station. The two cosmonauts were put into space on May 14 and are preparing the orbiting station for a joint Soviet-French mission expected at the end of June.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠109762 ♠J54 ♠KQ7 ♠K6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass  
4 ♣ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A87542 ♠8 ♠105 ♠KQJ5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 1 ♣ Pass  
3 ♣ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KQ107 ♠4 ♠AQ983 ♠KJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT 2 ♣

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠J854 ♠J952 ♠AK ♠KJ5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠74 ♠J1072 ♠Q109 ♠KJ82  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♣ Pass 1 NT Pass  
3 ♣ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠74 ♠A6 ♠AK6 ♠AQ10984  
Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

## Party cadres in Soviet army asked to do more

By Richard Balmforth  
Reuter

MOSCOW — Communist Party workers in the Soviet armed forces are being urged to step up vigilance and discipline within the ranks in the face of what is termed aggression by the West.

Calls for heightened "military preparedness" have been made by Soviet top brass from Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov downwards at a rarely-held Kremlin conference of leaders of party cells within the military.

The rally, last held in March 1973, began last Tuesday and has been marked by attacks on the Western powers for their "aggressive course," pledges of loyalty to the Communist Party by delegates and stirring words from political officers serving in Afghanistan.

But it is above all the themes of

increased military preparedness and the correctness of the Communist Party line that have dominated the conference.

Marshal Ustinov set the tone in an opening speech in which he said: "It would be an unpardonable error to underestimate the real danger from the imperialist forces."

He accused forces of imperialism, "above all American," of trying to wreck East-West détente and push international relations to "confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship."

Marshal Ustinov, who is by background a party man and not a soldier, said of paramount importance was the military's ability to defend socialist gains and ensure the security of the Soviet Union and its Communist allies.

All serving men, he said, should be aware that military pre-

paredness should be constantly re-generating.

Part of this process, he said, was improving military equipment, ensuring operational readiness, heightening political vigilance and strengthening discipline.

Everything, he said, depended on the quality of the men, adding: "A weapon can be effective only if

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it is in safe and skilful hands."

The vast majority of officers in the four-million strong Soviet armed forces are members of the Communist Party, in keeping with the guiding role it occupies in all aspects of Soviet society.

The thousands of delegates assembled at the Kremlin rally, most of whom hold the rank of captain or above, are party mem-

bers who head political cells within the forces.

Gen. Alexei Yepishev, head of the main political administration of the Soviet armed forces, also insisted on the correctness of the course followed by the party, a message clearly intended to be relayed to the ranks.

Gen. Yepishev said the past year since the 1981 Soviet party congress had "fully shown the strength and significance of its strategy and tactics ... for further strengthening the defensive might of the country."

Other high-ranking Soviet military men attending the rally include Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, head of the general staff of the Soviet armed forces, and Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact forces.

The conference has been given markedly more publicity by the

Soviet media this year than in 1973, observers said, and some diplomats said some of the comments defending party policy had a defensive ring to them.

Diplomats said this could indicate a desire to re-assure troops in the face of increased East-West tension and could also indicate some unease among those serving in Afghanistan.

The defence ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda (Red Star) quoted a major from a motorised regiment in Afghanistan as saying: "Our forces are full of resolution to fulfil with honour the responsible tasks accorded them by the party and the people."

Major B. Kondakov spoke of the courage of Afghan-based Soviet forces and mentioned the rebuilding of a sabotaged road by Soviet engineers while under fire